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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/806,812	07/02/2001	Gregorio Di Cesare	D-43072-01-W	7774
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CRYOVAC, INC.			EXAMINER	
SEALED AIR CORP P.O. BOX 464			VO, HAI	
DUNCAN, SC 29334			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			1771	
			DATE MAILED: 04/28/2003	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

U.S. Patent and Trademark Office PTO-326 (Rev. 04-01)

2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s)

Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)

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Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

 The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:
 A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
 - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- 3. Claims 1-3 and 8-11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as anticipated by or, in the alternative, under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as obvious over JP 07-060816. JP'816 discloses a multiplayer foamed sheet formed by coextrusion and comprising one unformed layer interposed between the two foam polypropylene layers (abstract, page 2, [0012] and figure C). JP'816 discloses the expansion ratio of the first foam layer is 1.2 to 5 times whereas the expansion ratio of the second foam layer is 1.01-1.1 times (abstract). Since the expansion ratios of the two foam layers are different and the expansion ratio dictates the flexural modulus of the foam, it is the examiner's position that the two foam layers would inherently have different flexural modulus. Note <u>In re Best</u> 195 USPQ at 433, footnote 4 (CCPA 1977) as to the providing of this rejection under 35 USC 103 in addition to the rejection made under 35 USC 102.

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With regard to claims 2, 3, and 10, since JP'816 is using the same materials and the same process, i.e., chemical foaming to make a foam and coextrusion (page 2, [0012], [0013]) to form the multilayer foamed sheet as Applicant, and the multiplayer foamed sheet of JP'816 meets all the structures recited by the claims, it is the examiner's position that the density and the flexural modulus would be inherently present within the range as set forth in the claims. It seems from the claim, if one meets the structure recited, the properties must be met or Applicant's claim is incomplete (Note discussion found in Ex parte Slob, 157 USPQ 172).

With regard to claims 8 and 9, Figure C of JP'816 shows a non-foamed sheet 3 brought into contact with the sheet 1 that has a greater expansion ratio. The non-foamed sheet 3 is made of a copolymer of a propylene and polyethylene [0012], [0021].

4. Claims 1- 4 and 8-11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as anticipated by or, in the alternative, under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as obvious over Harayama et al (US 4,721,643). Harayama discloses a laminated structure formed by extrusion and comprising a non-foamed heat fuse layer 46 sandwiched between the two foam polypropylene layers 44, 45 (abstract, column 3, lines 63-65, figure 13). Harayama discloses the two foam layers having different expansion factors (column 4, lines 12-13). Since the expansion factor dictates the flexural modulus of the foam, it is the examiner's position that the two foam layers would inherently have different flexural modulus. Note <u>In re Best</u> 195 USPQ at 433, footnote 4

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(CCPA 1977) as to the providing of this rejection under 35 USC 103 in addition to the rejection made under 35 USC 102.

With regard to claims 2, 3, and 10, since Harayama is using the same materials and the same extrusion process to form the laminated structure as Applicants, and the laminated structure of Harayama meets all the structures recited by the claims, it is the examiner's position that the density and the flexural modulus of the laminate would be inherently present within the range as set forth in the claims. . It seems from the claim, if one meets the structure recited, the properties must be met or Applicant's claim is incomplete (Note discussion found in Ex parte Slob, 157 USPQ 172).

With regard to claims 8 and 9, the surface skin layer 42 and 43 is a non-foamed sheet of a propylene homopolymer (column 2, lines 5-7).

Allowable Subject Matter

5. Claims 5-7 are objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims. None of the prior art suggests or discloses a thermoformable multi-layer sheet of claim 1 wherein at least on barrier gas layer is positioned between the two foam polypropylene layers.

Response to Arguments

6. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-11 have been considered but are most in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

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7. The art rejections and the 112 claim rejections in Paper no. 8 have been overcome by the present amendment and response.

Conclusion

8. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Hai. Vo whose telephone number is (703) 605-4426. The examiner can normally be reached on Tue-Fri, 8:30-6:00 and on alternating Mondays.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Terrel Morris can be reached on (703) 308-2414. The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are (703) 872-9310 for regular communications and (703) 872-9311 for After Final communications.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 308-0661.

HV April 16, 2003

TERREL MORRIS
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 1700